

Nov. 21

Roll Number ----- (Total Number of Questions 13) (Total number of Printed Pages 01)

Programme	B. Pharmacy
Semester	1 st
Subject	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry-I
Subject Code	BP104T
Paper ID	74647
Time	3Hours
Maximum Marks	75
Link to upload answer sheet	https://forms.gle/3mQMsDpkUrTRYbFQ9

Instructions to Candidates: No supplementary/continuation sheet will be issued to the candidates. Answer the questions precisely.

*Section A consists of Ten parts of 2 marks each (Objective Type); Attempt **ALL**.

Section B consists of Three questions carrying 10 marks each (Long Answer); attempt any **TWO.

*** Section C consists of Nine questions carrying 5 marks each (Short Answer); attempt any **SEVEN**.

Section A

(10 X 2 = 20)

1. Give very short answers to the followings (2 marks each):

i.	What are conjugate acid-base pairs?
ii.	What is Buffer solution? Mention its various types.
iii.	What is the role of Fluoride?
iv.	Name any two inorganic compounds which are used as Dental caries?
v.	What is Lugol Solution?
vi.	What is the role of Glycerol in Boric acid assay?
vii.	What do you understand by the term ppm?
viii.	What is Milk of Magnesia?
ix.	Define Curie.
x.	How does deficiency of Folic acid occur?

Section B

(2 X 10 = 20)

2.	Define Limit Test. Explain Limit test for heavy metals in detail?
3.	Explain in detail about methods of preparation, properties and uses of Zinc Sulphate.
4.	What are Expectorants? How do they act? Give method of preparation and assay of Ammonium Chloride.

Section C

(7 X 5 = 35)

5.	What are Cathartics? Classify with examples.
6.	Give the composition of ORS as per WHO Norms. Give its uses.
7.	Explain the assay of Hydrogen peroxide and Calcium gluconate.
8.	Give different methods of isotonic adjustment.
9.	Define Anaemia. Explain about different types of anaemia.
10.	Explain in detail about the lead poisoning.
11.	Write a note on electrolyte used for replacement therapy.
12.	Define and classify Antacids.
13.	Explain in detail about antimicrobial agents and their classification.

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Section A

(10 X 2 = 20)

1. Give very short answers to the followings (2 marks each):

i.	Define Acid in term of bronsted concept.
ii.	Write the role of nitric acid in Limit test of chloride.
iii.	Define Adsorbents.
iv.	Give full form and structure of EDTA.
v.	Define Emetics.
vi.	Write the assay of sodium bicarbonate.
vii.	What is the mechanism of antimicrobial agents?
viii.	Define and classify the protective agents.
ix.	Define Pharmaceutical buffers.
x.	What do you understand by Werner coordination number?

Section B

(2 X 10 = 20)

2.	Discuss different sources of impurities in pharmacopoeial substances. Give principle and procedure for limit test of sulphates.
3.	Discuss briefly about physiological acid base balance. Explain oral rehydration salt.
4.	Define and classify dentrifices according to their action. Discuss the method of preparation and assay of any two official preparations.

Section C

(7 X 5 = 35)

5.	Write a brief note on Haematinics.
6.	Discuss any two antidotes used for cyanide poisoning.
7.	Write a note on desensitizing agents.
8.	Give name for different types of water.
9.	Write a brief note on history of pharmacopoeia.
10.	What are Astringents? Discuss the properties & medicinal uses of Potash Alum.
11.	Explain buffer and buffer equation.
12.	What are expectorants and emetics?
13.	What are different kinds of topical agents? Discuss any one category.

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Section- A (10X2=20)

1.	Give very short answers to the followings:
i.	Why nitric acid is used in performing limit test for chloride?
ii.	What are conjugated acid base pairs?
iii.	Define dentifrices.
iv.	Define radioactivity & half life.
v.	Classify antidotes.
vi.	How do emetics act?
vii.	Define radioisotopes.
viii.	What is achlorhydria?
ix.	What are haematinics?
x.	Differentiate between poison & antidote.

Section- B (2X10=20)

2.	Define limit test. Explain limit test for arsenic in detail.
3.	Explain & classify antimicrobial agents with mechanism.
4.	Define radioactivity? Also explain in detail measurement of radioactivity.

Section- C (7X5=35)

5.	Write a short note on electrolytes used in replacement therapy.
6.	Explain limit test for chloride in detail.
7.	Define & classify acidifiers.
8.	Explain in detail about methods of preparation, properties and uses of sodium fluoride.
9.	Define impurity & enumerate various sources of impurity.
10.	Explain Henderson-Hasselbach equation.
11.	Explain the assay of sodium chloride & calcium gluconate.
12.	Explain different methods of isotonic adjustment.
13.	Write in brief about storage condition & precautions of handling radioactive material.

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Section- A**(10 X 2 = 20)**

1.	Give very short answers to the followings-
i.	Define limit test and its types.
ii.	Define physiological ion and their role in body.
iii.	What is Physiological buffer?
iv.	Why dilute HNO ₃ is added in chloride limit test?
v.	Oral Rehydration Salt.
vi.	Define acidifiers with examples.
vii.	Define cathartics with examples.
viii.	Medicinal Importance of Ferrous Sulphate.
ix.	Half life in radioactive substance.
x.	Desensitizing agent.

Section -B**(2 X 10 = 20)**

2.	What is impurity in pharmaceutical substance? Write in brief about sources, effect and control methods of impurity in pharmaceutical substance.
3.	Define replacement therapy. Explain in detail about types of fluid systems in body. Write about importance of acid base balance and its related problems.
4.	Define antacids and classify them with examples. Give reason, why combinations of antacids are required for better treatment of acidity.

Section- C**(7 X 5 = 35)**

5.	Write the reaction and procedure of iron limit test.
6.	Write in short about history of Pharmacopoeia.
7.	Explain the mechanism of anti - caries agent.
8.	Define gastrointestinal agents. Write their classification with examples.
9.	Define tonicity. Write term isotonic, hypotonic and hypertonic solutions. Write in detail about methods used to know tonicity.
10.	Give the mechanism of action of antimicrobial agents.
11.	Define expectorant agent. Write its mechanism of action and brief about NH ₄ Cl chemical compound.
12.	Define antidote and its types of antidote with examples. Explain the treatment of cyanide poisoning.
13.	What are storage and handling conditions of radiopharmaceuticals?

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*** Section C consists of nine questions carrying 5 marks each (Short Answer); attempt any SEVEN.

Section A

(10 X 2 = 20)

1.	Give very short answers to the following:
i.	Define impurities and their types.
ii.	Write buffer equation.
iii.	Define physiological ions and physiological buffers.
iv.	Why tap water is not used in limit tests?
v.	What is the role of fluoride preparation in dental caries treatment?
vi.	Define Curie.
vii.	Define haemostasis.
viii.	Define pH.
ix.	Half- life.
x.	Define Haematinics.

Section B

(2 X 10 = 20)

2.	Define limit test. Explain the limit test for Arsenic and the apparatus used in detail.
3.	What are antacids and their types? Write about the ideal properties of antacids. Write the need for a combination of antacids. Write assay and preparation of Sodium Bicarbonate.
4.	Explain in detail about methods of preparation, properties and uses of Potash Alum.

Section C

(7 X 5 = 35)

5.	Write in brief about sources of impurities in Pharmaceutical Substances.
6.	Write in brief about the history of Pharmacopoeia.
7.	Explain in short about methods of adjusting isotonicity.
8.	Define replacement therapy and its types with examples.
9.	Define desensitizing agents and the preparations used for them..
10.	Write in brief gastrointestinal agents with examples.
11.	Define antimicrobial agents. Write its classification and mechanism with examples.
12.	Define antidote and its types. Write in short about the treatment of cyanide poisoning.
13.	Write in brief about storage conditions, precautions and pharmaceutical application of radioactive substances.

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*** Section C consists of Nine questions carrying 5 marks each (Short Answer); attempt any SEVEN.

Section- A (10 X 2 = 20)

1.	Give a very short answers to the followings:
i.	What is pharmacopoeia?
ii.	Define the term tonicity.
iii.	Write the formula and uses of ORS.
iv.	Define term antidotes. Give examples.
v.	Define isotope.
vi.	What is limit test?
vii.	What is dental caries? Name two anticaries agents
viii.	What are non-systemic antacids?
ix.	Write pharmaceutical uses of activated charcoal and sodium thiosulphate.
x.	What are radiopharmaceuticals?

Section- B (2 X 10 = 20)

2.	What are impurities? Explain different sources of impurities with examples.
3.	Describe buffer capacity; stability of buffers, methods of adjusting is tonicity. Buffers and their role in pharmacy.
4.	Explain the principle, reaction and procedure involved in the assay of chlorinated lime and hydrogen peroxide.

Section- C (7 X 5 = 35)

5.	Define antimicrobial agents. Write the principle involved in the preparation and assay of sodium bicarbonate.
6.	What are expectorants? Give example and mechanism of action.
7.	Write a note on radiopharmaceutical sodium iodide I^{131} .
8.	Write in detail the principle and reactions involved in the limit test for arsenic.
9.	Explain the Lewis acid and Lewis base with examples.
10.	Write a note on cathartics.
11.	Discuss the role of fluorides in dental caries.
12.	Give the method of preparation and uses of aluminium hydroxide gel.
13.	What are emetics? Write the method of preparation and assay of copper sulphate.

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**Section B consists of Three questions carrying 10 marks each (Long Answer); attempt any TWO.

*** Section C consists of Nine questions carrying 5 marks each (Short Answer); attempt any SEVEN.

Section- A

(10 x 2=20)

1.	Give very short answers to the followings:
i.	Define the term radioactivity. What is SI unit of radioactive?
ii.	Name the inorganic compound which is known as blue vitriol. Also write their molecular formula.
iii.	Define half-life. Write briefly its importance in pharmacy?
iv.	What is the role of fluoride in the treatment of dental caries?
v.	What is the principle involved in the limit test for chloride?
vi.	Define emetics with suitable example.
vii.	What is the key difference between antimicrobial and antibacterial agents?
viii.	What is a pharmacopoeia used for?
ix.	What is ORS?
x.	Define antacids with suitable examples.

Section- B

(2 x 10=20)

2.	Define expectorants. Classify it with suitable examples. Explain any one inorganic compound.
3.	Define radioisotopes. Explain the methods used for the measurement of radioactivity.
4.	Explain the principle, procedure and applications involved in limit test for arsenic and lead.

Section- C

(7 x 5=35)

5.	Write a note on sources and types of impurities present in pharmaceutical substances.
6.	What are the methods for adjusting isotonicity?
7.	What are astringents? Explain anyone compound in brief.
8.	What precautions should be taken while storing and working with radioisotopes? Also mention storage conditions for radioactive isotopes.
9.	Explain the following terminology: A) Difference between expectorant and emetics B) Difference between poison and antidote
10.	What are the ideal properties of antacids? Also explain in brief about antacid combinations.
11.	Explain the major extra and intracellular electrolytes used in replacement therapy.
12.	Classify antimicrobial agents with its mechanism?
13.	Distinguish between properties of various alpha, beta and gamma radiations.

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***Section- C consists of nine questions, each carrying 5 marks (Short Answer Type); Attempt any seven.

Section- A (10X2=20)

1.	Give very short answers to the followings:
i.	Define limit test and mention its types.
ii.	Define physiological ions and state their roles in the body.
iii.	What is a physiological buffer?
iv.	Why is dilute HNO ₃ added in the chloride limit test?
v.	Write a short note on Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS).
vi.	Define acidifiers with suitable examples.
vii.	State the medicinal importance of ferrous sulphate.
viii.	Define cathartics with examples.
ix.	What is half-life in radioactive substances?
x.	What are desensitizing agents?

Section- B (2X10=20)

2.	What is an impurity in a pharmaceutical substance? Write briefly about the sources, effects, and control methods of impurities in pharmaceutical substances.
3.	Define replacement therapy. Explain in detail the types of fluid systems in the body. Also, write about the importance of acid-base balance.
4.	Define antacids and classify them with suitable examples. Give reasons why combinations of antacids are preferred for better treatment of acidity.

Section- C (7X5=35)

5.	Write the procedure and reaction for the iron limit test.
6.	Briefly mention the history of Pharmacopoeia.
7.	State the mechanism of action of anti-caries agents.
8.	Define gastrointestinal agents. Classify them with examples.
9.	Give the mechanism of action of antimicrobial agents.
10.	Define tonicity. Explain isotonic, hypotonic, and hypertonic solutions.
11.	What are expectorants? Write the mechanism of action of ammonium chloride.
12.	Define antidotes. Write about the treatment of cyanide poisoning.
13.	State the storage and handling conditions for radiopharmaceuticals.

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Section- A (10X2=20)

1.	Give very short answers to the followings:
i.	Role of antacids in the treatment of ulcerative conditions.
ii.	Write use of cathartics.
iii.	Define term pharmacopoeia.
iv.	What are buffers ?
v.	What is half life of a radioactive substance?
vi.	Give two examples of hematinics.
vii.	Define emesis.
viii.	What is ORS ?
ix.	What is the reaction involved in the limit test for chloride?
x.	Define the term radioactivity. What is SI unit of radioactivity?

Section- B (2X10=20)

2.	Give the concept of a limit test and explain the procedure for the limit test of arsenic.
3.	Define antimicrobial agents and discuss their mechanisms, classification with any two examples.
4.	What is tonicity and describe its measurement along with methods for adjusting isotonicity.

Section- C (7X5=35)

5.	What is the storage and precautions used for radioactive substances?
6.	Define antacid and classify them according to their action with suitable examples.
7.	Write a brief note on GM (Geiger-Muller) methods for measurement of radioactivity.
8.	List out the various antidotes used in poisoning treatment.
9.	What are electrolytes? How are they used for replacement therapy ?
10.	Write the differences between acids and bases.
11.	Define and classify acidifiers with examples.
12.	Write a note on expectorants.
13.	Define dentifrices and the role of fluoride in managing dental caries.

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